The consumption by India was 45,000,000 ounces, which was coined. This makes the Upited States and India combined use 106,000,000 ounces of silver purchased last year, leaving 46,000,000 ounces for silver for use in the arts in the other

The highest price ever attained by silver in the United States was at the time of the passage of the Bland Silver bill, on February 28, 1878, when the price was \$1 22 an ounce. The silver dollar was worth 93 cents. At no period since then has the silver dollar been worth so much. When the Sherman act went into effect in August, 1800, there was a spurt in the price of silver, and it were up of the Bland law in 1878 and the passage of the Sherman law in 1800 silver went to 92 cer4s an ounce, which was the maximum price in that period. Since August, 1890, the price has gradually 6 with fluctuations until June 26, 1893 (to day), it has reached the lowest point on record. At to-day's price the silver dollar is worth 60 1.2 cetas as

Since 1835 India has coined silver free. During last calendar year the India Government coined 46,000,000 ounces. Since the passage of the Bland and Sherman acts the United States have coined \$426,000,000 of silver. Of the amount of silver purchased under the Sherman act, 127,000,000 onners emain enecined in the vanits of the Treasury. Treasury officials opposed to the free coinage of eliver, while admitting that this radical action by India will temporarily result to her disadvantage, believe that with a rich soil and 250,000,000 of people fairly productive, after the reaction is over India will recover from the shock. It is pointed out that her experts of merchandise and cereals largely her imports, and now that the value of the rupee, the current money of the country, is definitely fixed at one shilling and four pence (32 cents our money) the loss which she has suffered heretofore in the fluctuations of value of the rupee will be done nway with, and by many it is believed that the large hoardings of gold known to exist in India will soon begin to be brought from their hiding places and be converted into coin. During the last fifty years the net imports of gold into India aggregated about \$500.

Atkinson upon the present status of idmetallism in Europe, tenching upon the import of gold into British

"Of the import of gold a very small amount has been coined into domestic gold coin. The total coinage for the fifty years since 1835 amounts to no more than 2,352,356; rupees; the rest of the gold, about 1,276,060,000 rupees, has been used for ornament or has been hearded in the form of British and Australian severeigns by the richer natives and in the treasuries of Indian princes. The gold that one; has flowed to Itdia is lost, almost without exception; to trade. The natives are careful watchers of the bullion market and have not failed to note that in recent times the value of silver at the bazars has become less as compared with gold. Ornaments and hoards of silver are less highly prized than in former years. In India, as elsewhere, gold is taking the place of silver."

place of silver."

These views, of course, represent only the antisilver side of the question. The suddenness of this action has hardly yet given the silver advocates time to be heard. Senator stewart is at the present time almost the only prominent silver man in Washington. There is no question that this matter will come up for extended discussion in the Cabinet meeting tomorrow. All the memoers except Secretary Gresham are in the city.

COMMENTS OF NEW-YORK BANKERS.

THEY HESITATE APOUT SAYING WHAT THE PROBABLE EFFECT OF THE ACTION

ations, and, finally, advices from Chicago indicated the return of considerable amounts of currency to this city for disbursement as July interest and dividends. On the other hand, quotations on the Stock Exchange were lower and the money market was exceedingly tight, but these bad symptoms were not unexpected and were not permitted to have any markedly had laddnence on the general good feeling. markedly bad taffnence on the general good feeling.

the report would be unfavorable to the white metal.

THE NEWS NOT EXPECTED SO SOON. As a consequence, the silver market has been weak As a consequence, the sliver market has been wenk and unsettled. It was not thought, however, that any definite action would be taken by the Indian Government for months, possibly; certainly not until the report had been submitted to Parliament and its recommendations had been approved by that body. The sudden decision to change India's money standard from silver to gold came, therefore, like a storm om a clear sky, and Wall Street was dazed. As far as practical action was concerned, nobody took any, and the stock market gave no response what-ever to news which might have been expected to

produce most marked effects. There are only a few pronounced silver advocates in New-York, and these men yesterday were long faces and predicted dire results for this country. They refused to talk for publication, but in private they declared that a great blow had been struck at the prosperity of the United States, the largest silver-producing country in the world. The great majority of Wall Street bankers and business men were of quite another opinion. They professed themselves unable to say what the immediate effect of the Indian Government's action would be, but were confident that in the end it would result in the complete discomfiture of the advocates of free silver coinage in the United States, and the unconditions repeal of the Silver Purchase act of 1890. They argued that this country could not now possibly afford to continue its present policy of trying to sustain the price of silver almost single-handed against the world, and predicted that in the near future silver would take its place among the ordinary commodities of commerce, and bring a price regulated only by the cost of production and the ac demand for the white metal in a natural market. India and Mexico have heretofore been the only countries in the world where the free coinage diver was undertaken, and now with India stricken shase bill, will have only Mexico to assist it in

keeping up a fictitious value for silver.

A report was in circulation about two weeks ago that the Herschell committee would advise the clos-ing of the Indian mints and the adoption of a gold standard for that country. Questions as to the ac-cursey of the report were put to the Government leaders in the House of Commons. The explanation made by Mr. Chaplin, president of the Board of Agriculture, tended to discredit the story. He said that if the natives of India grasped the full significance of such a report, it might lead to rebellion, so incensed were they with what they considered the indifference of the Home Government to the gravity of the financial

crisis in that country. The sales of silver bullion yesterday at the Stock Exchange amounted to 40,000 onners, in lots of 10,000 ounces each, at 78 1-2, 77 1-2, 77 and 78. At the established ratio of coinage the value of silver is \$1 29 an ounce. At yesterday's market price the ine of the metal in a standard silver dollar is only certificates at the Stock Exchange was at 81 1-2, on Friday of last week. Silver certificates They then sold at 971-2. In August, 1891, they

Is afforded those fast sinking into a condition of horegenial medicinal cordial, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters embodies the combined qualities of a blood fertilizer and depurent, a toute and an alterative. While it promotes digestion and assimilation, and stimulates appetite, has the further effect of purifying the life current and strengthening the pervous system. As the blood grows richer and proces by its use, they who resort to this sterling medicinal besithful change in the re-retions is effected by it, and that sure sud rapid physical decay, which a chronic obrested. The prime causes of disease being removed, m health is speedily renovated and vigor restored.

in the arts, which is estimated at about 7,000,000 reached their highest point, 121, and from that time there was a steady decline to 95 1-2 in January, 1892. and 82 1-4 in December of the same year. This year there has been an exceedingly limited market for silver, and for days at a time no quotations have been

made. The policy which the Indian Government Intendto follow, and the particular means by which it pro-poses to change the monetary standard of that country, were not indicated in the brief dispatches from London yesterday. Consequently bankers were unwilling to express positive opinions as to the practic policy without immediately disastrous results; nor were they prepared to say how they thought the to \$1 21 an ounce. In the time between the passage change would be accomplished. As to the general desirability of the policy and the action that should be taken by the United States Government, they were

A TALK WITH H. W. CANNON. Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National Bank and one of the American delegates to the International Monetary Conference, recently held in Brus

colonge of silver cannot fail to depress the price of that netal, and the action of the Indian Government should metal, and the action of the Indian Government should conclusively settle the question of the repeal of our Silver Purchase act. India has for many years absorbed enormous quantities of silver. In fact, silver money is the only money used in that country to any extent. The fail in the price of silver has seriously affected the tradebetween Great Britain and her dependency-India-and early last fall a countities was appointed under Leid dierschell (Lord High Chancellor of England) carefully to examine into Indian monetary and currency affairs, and Herschell (Lord High Chancellor of England) carefully to examine into Indian monetary and currency affairs, and to report mean the whole subject. The proceedings of the committee were suspended on account of the meeting of the International Monetary Conference at Brussels, and two of the members of the Herschell committee were delegates to that conference.

The provided position of India toward silver was freely described by the content of India toward silver was freely

d sen sed by the members of the conference, publicly and privately, and both tieneral Struckey and Bertram Currie (the members of the Herschell committee) were rie (the members of the Herscheil committee) were strongly in favor of the adoption of the gold standard for India, if an international agreement could be made fix-ing the status of silver as a money metal. Therefore, the report of the committee is not surprising, under the cir-

The Unportance of the action of the Government of In In a report made to the Lth Congress by Edward Atkinson upon the present status of idmetallism in Europe, tenching upon the import of gold into British of the import of gold a very small amount has been coined into domestic gold coin. The total been coined into domestic gold coin. The total contract for the fifty years since 1835 amounts to no

are the United States and Mexico; and it must be clear, even to a casual observer, that it is impossible for the United States safely to continue the coimage of silver or the issuence of money against builton purchases.

In all Europe silver is dishonored and gold is fast becoming the only money of full disht-paying power. The course of the United States is clear. We must immediately stop the further purchase of silver and the issuance of silver legal-tender money. If this course is pursued, there is very little doubt that the other nations will be brought to a realizing sense of the condition of monetary brought to a realizing sense of the condition of monetary affairs, and the place of silver as a money metal throughout the world will be settled within a reasonable time. Our Government is pledged to maintain all our money on a gold basis, and some action should be taken at once to remove any feeling of distrust and discomfort.

VIEWS OF THE EX-DIRECTOR OF THE MINT. Edward O. Leech, cashier of the Union National Bank and for several years Director of the Mint at Washington, who is regarded as an authority on

When I was in London last November as an advising member of the delegation from this country to the Brus-sels Conference, the Herschell Committee was in session Despite the gloomy weather yesterday, Wall Street was comparatively cheerful and contected. The currency shipments to the West, except to California, were almost nothing; the only bank failures reported were from Buffalo and Minneapolis, and neither of these had any effect, the announcement of one coming too late to disturb the situation and the other below these had any effect, the rates for sterling exchange were so low as to raise hopes of gold important; the rates for sterling exchange were so low as to raise hopes of gold important attons, and, finally, advices from Chicago indicated the return of considerable amounts of currency to the city of the white metal. I presume the proposition is to charge a scientificate equivalent to

The one new feeture in the situation was the news from nois, indicating the closing of the Indian mints to free The one new fenture in the situation was the news from India, indicating the closing of the indian mints to free silver coinage. Wall Street did not know what to silver coinage. Wall Street did not know what to make of this. The announcement was a surprise and found nearly every one unprepared to make an estimate of its significance. The silver market, however, was not slow to respond to the news, and silver bullion certificates sold down to 77, the lowest price they have ever touched. For some time holders of silver bullion have been expecting a report from the large cities, there are no banks, no substitutes for money in circulation. Parliamentary Committee, of which Lord Herschell is chairman, and which has been investigating the sliver situation in India; and it was not doubted that a'though the gold modur and divisions of it are estimated. The ratio in Indian coinage between gold and sliver is about 15 to 1. India has always been the great, sliver sink of the world, the natural receptacle of all surplus sliver for which there is no actual demand. India absorts in coinage more sliver than any other country in the world, about \$4.0,600.000 annually. This test will give some idea of the temendous effect the country in the world, about \$10,000,000 archially. 2 fact will give some idea of the temendous effect olosing of the Indian mints to silver coinage, if the will have upon the price of the white metal. It is warding to the United States that we cannot safely further in the absorption of a depreciated and a preciating metal in our currency without serious processing according to the control of t mbarrassing our financial system.

FLOW OF CURRENCY FROM CHICAGO. Of much more immediate effect on the financial situation yesterday than the question of Indiamonetary standard was the fact that the currency movement to the West, with the exception of the funds sent to California, almost ceased. In fact reports from Chicago indicated that some of the money which has recently gone West had already begun to flow back. Most of the large corporations which have their headquarters in Chicago make their payments of in herest and dividends in New-York, and they are now beginning to send funds here with which to make July disbursements. None of it has reached New-York yet and when it does it may not tend to case the money market much until after July 1, but meanwhile it will serve to keep the bank vanits well supplied and increase the cash reserves. New-York corporation-went money for similar purposes, and the calling and shifting of leans, which were occasioned by their demands, drove the rate for money yesterday up as high as 40 per cent. In the afternoon prices yielded considerably, and large sums were put out at 8 per cent. Just before the close of business the rate finally dropped to 4 per cent. has recently gone West had already begun to flow

A LITTLE MONEY FOR CALIFORNIA. The disbursements at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, on account of anticipated interest on Government bonds, amounted to \$1,331,356. The shipments of currency to California were about \$450,000, of which surrency to California were about \$130,000, in an \$120,000 was sent by telegraph through the SubTreasury. One National bank sent \$250,000 by express and registered letter, and the balance was sent by other banks in small amounts. Clearing House loan certificates to the amount of \$450,000 were issued. The rate for sterling exchange dropped as low as \$4.63, and there were rumors of gold importations. Foreign banking houses, however, do not look for such a movement at present. Although the exchange rate is low enough to make importations profitable under normal conditions, the high interest that can be obtained for money in this market serves as a stumbling block in the way. No one who has the money to spare and would ordinarily be likely to buy sterling exchange, is willing now to lose interest on it for the time taken to bring the gold here. If sterling exchange remains low after July I, when money conditions are expected to be easier, gold imports may then be looked for.

Henry Allen & Co., who were carried down in the Cordage crash on May 4, have made a settlement with their creditors, and will soon resume business. E. L. Nerton, the Stock Exchange member of the firm, yesterday made application for reinstatement, and his request will probably be granted at the meeting of the Governing Committee on Thursday. Similar application was made at the Produce Exchange. \$120,000 was sent by telegraph through the Sub-

FAILURE OF A GRAND-ST, CLOTHING HOUSE. Mann Brothers, retail dealers in clothing at No. 314 to 320 Grand-st., have falled, and the Sheriff has taken charge of their place of business. Blumen stiel & Hirsch got in first on an attachment for \$3,800 in favor of Hammerslough, Saks & Co. Afterward the firm confessed judgment to Hammerslough were listed on the Stock Exchange in February, 1800. Saks & Co. for \$3,828; to Aaron W. Mann (who is not the partner by that name), for \$1,485 money loaned, and to Mamie Mann for \$50,610 money loaned. Max Ernst has also obtained an attachment against th firm for \$11,645, and affairs were further compil less debility. The means are at hand. In the form of cated by several replevius obtained by Herman Joseph. The partners in the firm are Aaron W., Selomon H. and David Mann. Horwitz & Herschfield, the firm's attorneys, said yesterday that the liabilities were about \$500,000. The failure is attributed to bad business and the stringency of the

CLEARING HOUSE CERTIFICATES IN BOSTON.

per-r by its use, they who resort to this sterling medicinal Boston, June 26,-Forty-three banks represented ages, sequire not only vigor, but bodily substance. A at the clearing house meeting this morning voted unanimously in favor of clearing house certificates for payment at the clearing house. Ten banks were not

> The committee having the matter in charge will eet to-morrow and daily thereafter at 11 a. m. to receive applications for the certificates. It was voted

that the number of certificates issued be made public daily, although the names of the banks making application for the same will not be published.

The individual banks will probably vote to-day through their boards of directors in ratification of the clearing house association resolution. hat the number of certificates is sued be made public

ANOTHER BUFFALO BANK SUSPENDS. THE DOORS OF THE QUEEN CITY CLOSED BY A RUN OF TIMID DEPOSITORS.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 26,- The Queen City Cank, with a capital stock of \$300,000, closed them at 2 o'clock this afternoon and posted the following notice: On account of a heavy withdrawal this morning upon our eash r sources caused by false statements r garding the condition of the bank, we deem it necessary to susjend business for the present entit we can realize upon our resources, which are a undantly ample to a cure all

FRED. C. M. LAUTZ, J. N. ADAM, EDWARD C. WARNER, D. C. RALPH, Cashier-

Mr. Lautz is the vice-president of the bank; Mr. Adam is second vice-president, and Mr. Warner is a director.

The suspension was not entirely a surprise, it was foreshadowed by rumor on saturday. This fact, however, helped to hasten the catastrophe, for when the bank opened this morning there was a steady run by depositors, who by noon had depleted the cash resources, and nothing was left but to close the doors. The opinion prevails that the suspension is but temporary, and it will have no disastron effects upon other banking or commercial institutions of this city. More encouraging than this opinion, however, is the fact that there was absolutely no anxiety shown on the part of the public at the other banking houses. P. P. Pratt, president of the Man-ufacturers and Traders' Bank, said: "The banks in this city are in as good condition as they have been for several years. The long-continued closeness of the money market has prompted them to put them-The long-continued closeness of selves in good shape, and they have done so."

President W. H. Johnson, of the Queen City Bank,

resigned recently on account of ill health and the affairs of the bank were being manager by a com-

between the depositors and any loss. There is nearly 8100,000 in undivided profits which will be more than ample to cover any loss. Up to a few minutes be-fore the bank closed it was in a fine condition. Within a brief space the amount of currency dwin Within a brief space the amount of currency dwinded and left the bank without ready money. It is perfectly solvent. Ten thousand dollars in the nick of time would have saved us, but we could not get it instantly, so we mad to suspend payment. We believe that the bank will resume. This morning we began business with the average cash on hand, the round figures being \$82,686.21 in cash and checks on the clearing house, and we also had about \$55,883.93 in banks to check upon. We had assurances that tomorrow we should have clearing house certificates issued to us. That would have enabled us to have drawn \$200,000, also had over \$80,000 on deposit in the savinus banks, but we could not get it.

Bank Examiner Creed arrived in the city at 3 p.m. and took charge of the bank's affairs. The assets and habilities are estimated at \$2,000,001 for the state Banking Department, recarding the Queen City Savings Bank, of Bufalo, said:

"I have been following the operations of this bank for some time. It had for its first cashier G. C. Hardesty, who was a large stockholder in the Hardesty-Peham Loan and Investment Company. The bank extended a liberal accommodation both to the investment company and to T. W. Pelham, and also loaned money on Western mortrages and on Western irrigating companies' stock. These investments have always been criticised by this department, and more than a year ago the department directed that this class of foams be taken up, and they were considerably refused. These loans, proved unfortunate for the bank; and led to the refirement of Mr. Hardesty from the cashiership of the bank."

MORE WESTERN BANKS GO DOWN.

Minneapolis, June 2d.-The Bank of New-England suspended payment this morning, temperarily, at least. Since the failure of the State Bank Thursday here has been a steady withdrawal of deposits. A. J. Blethen, the president of the bank, says it had con depositor he adds will be paid in full, as the stock bank does not resame. The capital stock of the bank is \$100,000; surplus, \$12,000; undivided profits, \$4,000; deposits unknown. The Chemical National, of Chicago, recently falled, was the Chicago correcondent. The bank had cash available of \$61,000 a May 4, the time of the last report; but its liabilicolved, as they were warned by the State Bank

The bank was organized about two years ago. Topeka, Kan., June 26.-The Bank of Ness City has been closed by State Bank Commissioner Breidenthal, after an unsuccessful attempt to raise money among of \$40,000, had \$31,300 deposits, and when the Bank Controller took charge it had cash on hand of \$83.95. Bank Commissioner Breidenthal says the bank was loaded down with real estate. Washington Court House, Ohlo, June 26.—Saldma and Jeffersonville banks closed their doors this morn-ing, caused by the failure of W. T. Haydock, of St. Louis, who is a stockholder in both banks. The Sa-lous Bank had a caustal of \$22,000.

dua Bank had a capital of \$25,000. CALIFORNIA BANKS RESUMING.

San Diego, Cal., June 26.-The Bank of Commercial samed hasiness this morning, and the First National Bank will probably resume in a few days.

Buffalo, June 26.-In his sermon vesterday the Rev. Lansing Van Schoonhoven, paster of the Bethany Presbyterian Caurch, announced to his congregation hat he was in full sympathy with Dr. Briggs. The pastor was a commissioner to the recent General THE CRIMES OF "JACK THE RIPPER" RECALLED Assembly, and was identified with the minority who london, June 26. The foul crimes of "Jack the voted against suspension. Mr. Van Schoonhoven, in closing his remarks, said: "The suspension of Dr. triggs belies both the character and faith of Dr. cretics and the views which we hold we hold as lovers of the truth and disciples of Him who sold I am the Tenth.' We are honest, carnest, Godearing, Christ-loving Pre-byterians, reserving to our we believe to be unliked, ungenerous and unjust. It is due to you, my people, it is due to the session of this church, it is due to the Presbytery within whose bounds I stand, to declare fraully that I am in full ympathy with the views of Dr. Briggs and in substantial agreement with nearly all the doctrines of loward the majority, who in my judgment did a great wrong to the cause of truth by condemning Dr. Briggs on false charges. They were as sheere in thinking they did God a service as was saul in his heresy, than toward Damascus, and just as crack, although I am sure the crucity was not intended."

PREPARING FOR HIS GREENLAND TRIP.

Philadelphia, June 26, The scaling steamer Fal-con, which will take Lieutenant Pearry's expedition morning for New-York. Lieutenant and Mrs. Peary arrived here this afternoon from Washington. They nave not decided whether to sail on the Falcon from this port or join her at New-York. of the members of the expedition will go abourd at the latter place and the work of loading the cargo will also be completed there. Mrs. Peary is firm in her determination to accompany her husband, al

though her mother is opposed to her going.

A departure will be the taking of eight



who are puny, pale, weak, or scrofulous, ought to take Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That builds up both their flesh and their strength. For this, and for purifying the blood, there's nothing is all medicine that can equal the "Discovery." In recovering from

In recovering from "Grippe," or in convalescence from pneumonia, fevers, or other vigorates and builds up the whole system. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, rouses every organ into natural

For all diseases caused by a torpid liver of impure blood, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Scrof ulous, Skin, and Scalp Diseases—even Con sumption (or Lang-scrofula) in its earlier stages—the "Discovery" is the only guaranteed remedy.

If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have your money back.

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SOCIALIST GAINS REDUCED.

ORRECTING THE RETURNS OF THE SECOND BALLOTS IN GERMANY.

NOTABLE SUCCESS OF THE NATIONAL LIBERALS -RIOTING BY SOCIALISTS IN VARIOUS CITIES.

Berlin, June 26,-Corrected returns from constituencies in which second ballots were taken on Sat-urday show that the Social Democrats have not gained as many seats as were claimed for them on raturiay night and sunday morning. From West Havelland, Harburg and Rudolstadt false reports of the results were sent in, to the effect that the seats had been lost by the National Liberal candidates, atthough, as to-day's returns show, the latter carried all three constituencies by good majorities. gains of the National Liberals in the second ballots have been especially notable. The Government parties generally have held well together and have secured more scats in the second ballots than they were thought to have any chance of obtaining.

Early this evening all the constituencies heard from numbered 373. Their Deputies are classified as follows: Clericals, 77; Social Democrats, 44; Alsatians, 12; Conservatives, 74; Free Conserva-"The entire capital of the bank, 8000,000, stands lives, 23; National Liberals, 47; Poles, 19; Anti-Semites, 16; Richter Radicals, 19; Independent Clericals, 11; Radical Unionists, 11; Guelphs, 6; Lavarian Peasants' League, 2; South German Democrats, 11; Danes, 1. Of the 373 candidates reported as elected, 172 are counted as against the bill, 1-9 as for it, and 12 as doubtful, but likely to vote for the bill. Of the twenty four second ballots not yet reported eight are sure to go to the Opposition. Yet even should all go against the Government, Chancellor von Caprivi will undoubtedly be able to get a small majority. It is estimated that on the first ballot about 3,000,000 men voted for the bill and 3,800,000 against it. The total vote polled was 172,000 larger than in 1890.

The taking of the second ballots has been accompanied by riotous Socialist demonstrations in several cities. In Manueleim, where a social Democrat was unscated by a National Liberal, the social Democrats tried to march in disorderly bodies through the streets. They ignored the orders of the police to disperse, and fired on the police with revolvers when the first attempt was made to enforce the orders. Mounted pelice charged and scattered the mobs. Several policemen were shot and many socialists were trampled or cut. Numerous arrests have been made. In Schwetzingen, Weinheim and Neu Stettin similar encounters have taken place. body has been killed, but many have been wounded and arrested in each of these cities. August Bebel, the Social Democratic leader,

has been returned both for Strasburg and a division of Hamburg, amounces that he will sit for the latter constituency. Rector Adwardt, the Anti-Semite, has decided to sit for the Arneswalde district, where he was elected on June 15, rather than for Neu-Stettin, where he was elected on Saturday.

The many Sociellst riots which have occurred dur ing the balloting in Germany are the natural our come of the exaggerated ideas entertained by the social Democrats in regard to their real strength as a political party. They have gained steadily power since 1871, and have won a great victory the recent polling. But they expected still more, and they have become restless at the incomplete fulfilment of their hopes. They complain, for instance places not proportionate with the size of their vote. The law provides for the election of one Deputy to Berlin, where the Socialists are almost in a majority should have sixteen representatives, since its popul only six Deputies, and Cologne only one, though the the German workingmen have been induced to lieve themselves a greater power in the country than they really are, not only by their own leaders, bu miso by those of other paries, and perhaps by the Emperor himself. In one of his famous rescripts of 1500, in which he advocated liberal measures in favor of the working classes, William II said: "P is evident that the requests of a fourth estate, that is to say, of a new social class, rise imperiously and menacingly in front of us. It is through reforms and on by those of other parties, and perhaps

memoringly in front of us. It is through reforms and not through repression that we shall succeed in cenjuring the danger." The leader of the Liberal party. Herr Ramberger, declared at about the same time that Germany was "the typical land of Socialism, and of the war of classes."

The fact is that all Socialist doctrines are represented there christian and catholic Socialism, and revolutionary Socialism. To these should be added international Socialism, for it is known and it has been admitted by Liebknecht that the great victory of the teerman Social Democrars at the recent election was archived partiy by the ail of "the solid money rifts to our funds from Socialists throughout the world."

London, June 26. The foul crimes of "Jack the Ripper" were again called to mind last night by a impeter that was committed in Rotherhithe, a suferb of London. The body of a dissolute woman was found halfe had been used from left to right, as was the case in all the murders committed by the "Ripper" in the Whitechapel district of London. The police were promptly on the scene, having been attracted screaming of the woman, but the murderer had effected his es ape, leaving not the slightest cleato his identity. The degraded women of Rotherhith-are panic stricken. It is thought that the assassit was frightened away by the sound of approaching foot steps before he had time to mutilate the body.

MR. BAYARD PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE. London, June 26.—The Prince of Wales beld levee to-day at St. James's Palace. Among the presented to him was Thomas F. Bayard, American Ambassador to Great Britain, who was introduced by Lord Rosebery. All the naval and military officers present at the levee were crape on their left arms a mourning token for those who lost their live through the foundering of the Victoria.

A BYE-ELECTION IN ENGLAND.

London, June 26.-The bye-election in Pontefract to day resulted in the victory of T. Willans Nussey, Liberal, who received 1.191 votes, over Elliott Lees, Conservative, who received 1.159 votes. was caused by the unscating of Harold James Reckit Liberal, for securing his election on February 13, 1803, by bribery. At the last general election, Rowland Winn, Conservative, was elected, but a few months afterward he was raised to the peerage. constituency is close, as is shown by Mr. Nussey's majority was only 32. In the February bye-election Mr. Reckitt's majority was 63, and the last general election Mr. Winn's majority was 40. The Conservatives have made heroic efforts to win the constituency to-day, as a Liberal defeat would have been regarded as evidence of a reaction of feeling against the Home Rule bill.

M. WADDINGTON'S SUCCESSOR AT LONDON. Paris, June 26.-M. P. I. A. Decrais, French Am-bassador to Austria, has been transferred to London to fill the vacancy in the French Embassy there, caused by the resignation of M. Wachdington

ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE. London, June 26.—The tone at the close of the Stock Exchange to-day was flat, owing to the ac-tion of the Indian Council in regard to silver. In the street dealings, after the official close of the Stock Exchange, there was a slight recovery. Prices, however, were mainly nominal, there being little actual dealing. Denver and Rib Grande preferred and other silver securities were the weakest. Peru-vian securities fell three points.

DR. MIGLYNN'S VISIT TO ROME SATISFACTORY. Hamilton, Ont., June 26,-The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn arrived here to-day from New-York to arrange for the removal of his two nieces to Brooklyn. Speaking of his recent trip to Rome, Dr. McGlynn sald that the object of his visit was not, as me papers surmised, to arrange a settlement of his diffi ties with the Church; that had already been done

at Christmas time.
"My visit was merely to confirm the terms of

CHOLERA ON A VESSEL IN THE TYNE.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE AT MECCA ON SUNDAY.

London, June 26 .- A sailor belonging to the crew of a steam'r which arrived in the Tyne to-day from Nantes, capital of the Department of Loire-Inferieure, France, has died from cholera.

A dispatch from Mecca says that there were 455

deaths from cholera in that city yesterday.

Malta, June 26.—Five more of the crew of the steamer Widdrington, which arrived here Thursday night from St. Louis, France, have been attacked with cholera. The disease broke out on the steamer on the voyage, three persons having been stricken. Two of them died, and the vessel was placed in quarantine for a week.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE VALKYRIE. OUTSAILING THE BRITANNIA, SATANITA AND IVERNA IN A SIXTY-MILE RACE.

Liverpool, June 26 .- Four of the five crack yachts of the season-the Prince of Wales's Pritannia, Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie, J. Jameson's Iverna, and A. D. Clarke's Satanita-to-day sailed a race over a sixtymile course. The Valkyrie mished first, in six hours and thirteen minutes. The Britannia was second, in six hours, twenty-three minutes and seventeen seconds and the Satanita crossed the line third in six hours, twenty-five minutes and eight seconds. The Iverna finished last, a long distance behind the others.

At the beginning of the race the wind vecred from south to north-northwest. The start was a good one, although the Satanita lost ground by being obliged to cross the line twice. The course was to beat out to Crosby Lightship and thereafter a long reach on the starboard tack to the bar northwest of the lightship. The Iverna led immediately after the start. She was followed by the Valkyrie, the Britannia and the satanita, in the order named. Before reaching Crossy Ligatsh p the Satanita and pulled up to second place, the Iverna had fallen to the rear and the varieties was leading. On the beat back the Britania outsalled the Satanita and took second place, with the Valkyrie still leading. The relative positions of the yachts remained unaltered after this to the finish.

THE CALLUNA TO BE REFITTED. Boston, June 26 .- A cable dispatch to "The Herald" from Liverpool says: The Calluna has drawn out the racing for the present and has returned to the Clyde, where she will be refitted throughout. She will have a new mast, boom, topmast and bowsprit, and they will be longer than the old ones. The present boom is eighty-five feet; the new one will be at least six feet longer. All her spars will be made longer, and she will have a new suit of sails. The Caliana can carry more sail, and the present plan does not utilize all her power. Her sail area under the new conditions will be up to 10,200 square feet, making her rate with the Eritannia and Valkyrie. The tallana has challenged for the Brenton's Reef cup, and has first claim on it. present boom is eighty-five feet; the new one will be

DR. CORNELIUS HERZ REPORTED DYING. London, June 26.—It was reported to-day that Dr Cornelius Herz was dead, but the announcemen proves to have been premature. A dispatch from tournemouth late this afternoon said that he was still alive, but that his condition was absolutely hope-less, and that he was moritund.

It was with Dr. Herz that Baron Reinach, who is said to have been implicated in the Panama scanda's, spent the last hours of his life. On the Remach died, it is supposed by his own hand, Dr. Herz went to England, and when th French Government sought to obtain his extradition in order to precure his testimeny the officers were In order to procure his testimenty the officers were met with the statement that he was dangerously fill. Some time afterward Dr. Herz was taken to Hourne-month from his hotel in London. The French Govern-ment, which still sought to procure his extradition, sent Dus, sharcot and Brouardel, the eminent French physicians, to Bearnemonth to examine Dr. Herz, and it was only a few days ago that their report was read to the Chamber of Deputies, stating that his condition was such that he could not be moved.

London, June 26.-J. F. Lee, the chess player, ha completed arrangements for a visit to the United tates. He is a well-known London expert, who has epeatedly starred in the provinces with great suc-

THE REV. DR. THWING BURIED AT CANTON

HIS DEATH UNEXPECTED-RESOLUTIONS OF RE SPECT AND SYMPATHY BY THE SYRIAN SOCIETY.

The "China Mail" has the following from its Canton

orrespondent. The sudden death of the Rev. Dr. Thwing was a sur prise to all, even to his physician. Though he had been siting for some months, he had recovered completely, and his own statement the morning he was taken ill was: "I care of Mrs. Thwing, who has been sick with typhold lever, no doubt weakened his already feebe system, and old began to develop, no time was lest in making him as comfortable as possible. On Tues, day merning (May 9) he appeared bright and cheerful, but at 5:30 p. m. a decided change for the worse was evident, and at 10 p. m. he passed away. The cause of this, without doubt, was perforation of the bowels, which is so much dreaded in every case of typhoid fover, especially in persons advanced in life. The functal services were held at the home of Dr. Kerr, at Kuichau (Canton), after which his body was buried in the Missionary Genetory, artified of the Fast safe. His wife and sionary Cemetery outside of the East gate. His wife and two daughtus in this country and other children in the nome country have the sympathy of the entire English-

Peaking community in Canton.

The Board of Trustees of the Syrian Society of the The Board of Trustees of the Syrian Society of the City of New-York met at 1800 yesterday in their recens at No. 95 Warshington st., President Frederick W. Perry in the chair, and Dr. Ameen F. Haddad setting as secretary. The object of the meeting was to take action on the death of the Rev. Edward P. Tawing, D. D., Ph. D., one of the founders and the first vice-president of the seciety, and a member of the present Board of Trustees. A series of reschitions was adopted, recting Dr. Thwing's labors for the syrian colony in New York, enlogizing his personal worth and religious real, and expressing the profound sympathy of the Board of Trustees with the surviving members of his family.

THE REV. DR. CHARLES A. HAY DEAD.

Gettysburg, Penn., June 26 (special).-The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Ray, for nearly thirty years pro-lessor of Hebrew, German and Old Testament exceesis in the Lutheran Theological Seminary, died suddenly at his home in this place this morning from heart disease. While in the active ministry he served disease. While in the active ministry he served churches in Middletown, Hanover, and Harrisburg. In 1831 he was made president of the Lutheran General Synod, and since 1852 he has been a trustee of Gettysburg College. At the last meeting of the seminary board he tendered his resignation as professor, to take effect next June.

A WESTERN LAWYER'S TRAGIC DEATH. Denver, June 26,-Colonel Samuel P. Rose was awak ened at his home, No. 1,434 Evans-st., early this orning, and thinking the noise came from burglars he took his revolver and started to investigate. When about half way downstairs the revolver was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through his ab domen and causing death before assistance could reach him. Colonel Rose was one of the most promment lawyers in the West. He came here from Memphis, Tenn., fifteen years ago. He had served as a colonel in the Confederate army. He was the D-merratic candidate for Attorney-General of Colonado in 1882. His fronily have been in Europe for several months and salled for home from France last Wednesday. They are now on the ocean and will receive the news of the fatal accident when the steamer reaches New-York.

DEATH OF A JAPANESE STUDENT.

Salem, Mass., June 26.-Helen Bruce, a Japanese young woman, who had come to this country for an education, and who had graduated from Wellesley college and was taking a medical course, died at the Salem Hospital this morning of consumption, aged

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. Philadelphia, June 26,- The Democratic State Com-

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GEN. WEISSERT IN NEWARK

A RECEPTION TO THE COMMANDER-IN-

CHIEF.

ELOQUENT SPEECHES BY GENERALS GRUBB, GRAY AND OTHERS-THE PENSION QUESTION DISCUSSED. A reception was given to Captain A. G. Weissert,

commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Re-public, in Newark last night. Captain Weissert and als staff were met at the Pennsylvacia station by Colonel Charles Edwards, chairman of the Reception Committee. The members of the party were driven to the Colonel's home, at No. 78 North Sixth-st., where supper was served. After the supper short addresses were made by the guests. General E. Eard Grabb, past department compander of New-

he touched on the pension question.

"The real question," he said among other things,
is as to how the soldler is to be looked upon and treated by the country at large in the future. The feeling in this State is that a veteran should be pensomet, not because he was sick or wounded during the war, but because he was a soldier. I mean to -ay that it was not only the sick and wounded who won the victory or saved the country. It was the oldiers who were able to fight all through the war, who did as much as those who are at present en-citled to pensions. I do not believe that the time will ever come when a single honest name will be erased that is now on the rolls, or that the Government will begrudge a single dollar prid to honest

pensioners." Commander Weissert in reply said that he was pleased to hear General Grubb speam from his heart. question.

The guests were then driven to Caledonian Park, where the members of the G. A. R. posts of Newark and leighborhood had assembled to the number of 2,500. About 2,000 spectators and friends of the G. A. R. men were also in the hall. Cannon satures were fired, and as the party entered the park the band played "Hall to the Chief."

Colonel J R. Mu'liken introduced Department Commander Hartshorn and Captain Weissert, who were received with great applause. The Captain made a short address, relating a number of anecdotes, which drew cheers from the crowd. He was followed by Adjutant-General Gray, of Milwaukee. He sald in

"Comrades, you who fought in the war for liberty you have done. You are not now on the defensive before the American people. I have not yet found a single instance of a fraudulent pension record. There isn't a man on the pension rolls whose name doesn't

deserve to be there."

Speaking of the country's flag, General Gray said that he believed it to be a good thing "to have the flag thrown to the breeze, not only from every school house, but from every church in the land."

Addresses were also made by Colonel Parkinson, of the Pension Office, and others.

A SHORT STAY IN THIS CITY.

MEMBERS OF FARNHAM POST MAY BE AD-MITTED TO OTHER POSTS-NO TROUBLE

General A. G. Weissert, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, arrived in this city Sunday on his annual tour of inspection of the Eastern departments. He was accompanied by Adjutant-General Gray. Their stay here was short, both leaving the city yesterday morning.

General Weissert was quoted yesterday as saying that the National authorities of the Grand Army would not consider the appeal of Farnham Post from the decision of the New-York State authorities, wherein the post was declared disbanded. The National authorities had no jurisdiction in the case. Even if they had they could not hear an appeal from a post which did not exist. There was no longer such an organ'zation as Farnham Post. Even the State authortiles could not recognize it.

General Weissert went on to say, it was reported, that while the post had disobeyed the rules and paid the penalty, and although it could not be reorganized by the same members, there was no bad feeding against the members personally, and there would be no objection to admitting them individually into other

In regard to the desecration of the battlefield of Gettysburg by the troller railroad company, and pos-sible troubles there, General Weissert was quoted as saying:

public will be set at work and every legitimate means taken toward the preservation of the battlefield. But there is absolutely no truth in the statement that the Grand Army of the Republic will stoop to vio-

"We will certainly keep within the law, and while every step possible will be taken in the courts and in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, not one mem-ber of the Grand Army of the Republic will do any act contrary to law.

THE YACHT FOUND, BUT THE MEN MISSING.

The sailing yacht List was found bettom side up off Westbank yesterday afternoon by the tug J. J. Driscoll. The boat is owned by George Conners, of Gravescud Bay. She was bired on Jone 15 by two young men whose names Mr. Conners does not know. It is thought that

The American Line steamship Chester, which was damaged in a collision with a coal barge last satur-day afternoon, sailed from her pier at Grand-st., Jersey City, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

SMALL SALARIES FOR MUCH KNOWLEDGE.

From The Washington Star.

From The Washington Star.

There are places in several of the departments here which commonly remain vacant for a long time after the incumbents have died or resigned, because persons competent to fill them cannot easily be found. Occasionally one reads in the Washington newspapers an alvertisement issued by the Civil Service Commission announcing that on a certain day a competitive examination will be held for the purpose of filling a situation which requires familiarity with plane and spherical trigonometry, differential calculus, the science of calculating the centre of gravity of heavy ordinance, three or four European languages, typewriting and stenography. The fortunate candidate is promised an appointment at \$000 or \$1,000 a year. In the Nautical Almanac office there are men who are employed to calculate parallaxes, the dectination and right ascension of all stars at all hours, and all sorts of officer such astronomical puzzles. They are paid from \$700 to \$000 per annum. There is a situation at the Army Medical Museum which requires a thorough knowledge of both Chinese and Japanese, it was kept open for a long while before anybody could be found to fill it. The sulary of the incumbent has recently been raised from \$1,000 to \$1,200. If such posts were created specifically for experts it would be necessary to attach respectable wages to them. But for economical reasons the Government prefers to rate them simply as clerkships. They are used as traps for Nighty skilled individuals who may chance to be compelled by want of money to drop into them. Once having done so it is difficult for them to get out. When they die or resign the traps are balted for frésty victims.

Fast morning and evening trains to the Adir dacks, via New-York Central. Drawing-room, sleing and buffet cars through without change.